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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

AT this writing the Senate's committee on Finance has neither reported its Tariff bill nor shown any sign of abandoning its purpose to present one. It now is asserted that there is but one source of difference of opinion among its members, and that is the restoration of the wool schedule of 1867 or the retention of that of 1883. We presume New England favors the latter course and the West the former. In this matter we agree with the West. The change made in this matter in 1883 by the joint vote of New England and the South was the great mistake of that Tariff. It is true that the reduction of the duties on woollens has been nearly as injurious to the wool-growers as that of the duty on wool. But it also is true that the former cannot be held responsible for the increase in the import of wool as well as woollens in the last few years. Both interests are defectively protected by the present Tariff, and nothing would do more to show that the Republican party is not afraid of its own principles than the return to the duties of 1867. Their reduction has done no good whatever to the woollen-manufacturing interest, and it was under those duties that the rapid growth of sheep took place. Since the reduction, the number of sheep has declined, the importation of wool has increased, the manufacture of woollens has been depressed, and that export of woollens, which the Free Traders dangle as a bait before the eyes of our manufacturers, is as far off as ever.

It is gratifying that there is entire unanimity as to the reduction of the sugar-duties by one-half, and that there is no Western demand for free lumber, free salt, or any other of the pretended benefactions the Mills bill offered to the farmer to compensate for the ruin of his wool-business. The bill, it is stated, will propose a reduction of about \$30,000,000, which is quite as much as is now needed.

THE problem presented by the growth of Trusts is one which is occupying the attention of statesmen of both parties, and it is to be hoped that Congress will not adjourn without having done something to check the evil. One proposal is to leave them to the operation of the laws of the States which chartered them, as their charters are forfeit for usurpation of powers. But at Washington there is not much disposition to look to the States for relief, although the Attorney-General of New York has brought suit in the State Supreme Court against the Sugar Trust. And yet it is just there that the real remedy will probably be found. Another proposal is to levy a tax upon the products manufactured and the commodities handled by Trusts, on the same principle as the tax to extinguish the circulation of State banks by making it unprofitable, and the tax to suppress the manufacture of oleomargarine. This might work, but it would have to run the gauntlet of the courts, who might be expected to rule that the difference between a Trust and an ordinary corporation could not be sufficiently defined, or that the difference did not warrant the imposition of a special tax on constitutional grounds.

Senator Reagan has introduced a bill to define Trusts and to punish those engaged in them by fine and imprisonment. It forbids "the combination of capital or stock" to restrict trade, diminish production, raise prices, prevent competition or create a monopoly. And it prescribes a fine of from one to ten thousand dollars and imprisonment from one to five years in the penitentiary for violation of the law. The difficulty in the way of such legislation is that Congress has no jurisdiction except over the commerce between the States, and that under this restriction Trusts would be quite able to carry out their plans without coming within reach of Congress. The bill seems to confess this by

proceeding to specify transactions of an interstate and international character by the agents of such Trusts as violations of the law. But how would this reach the Standard Oil Company or the Sugar Trust? They need not step across State lines in the management of their monopolies. These are the points which the Senate Committee on Finance will need to consider. But why not at once propose an amendment to the Constitution giving the entire control of commerce to Congress? It will not exercise that control or supersede the States in the matter any farther than Congress can be brought to agree as to its wisdom. The refusal of the South and West to pass any national Bankrupt law is an instance of the practical limitation of national powers.

MR. BLAINE has made a deliverance concerning Trusts which certainly might have been very damaging to his candidacy, had he been the nominee of the Chicago Convention. In one of his speeches, after referring to what Mr. Cleveland had said of them in his Message, and of the way in which it had been reiterated in the Democratic papers, he proceeded: "I shall not discuss Trusts this afternoon. I shall not venture to say that they are altogether advantageous or disadvantageous. They are largely private affairs, with which neither President nor any private citizen has any particular right to interfere." He then proceeded to say,—with entire truth,—that they were not the outgrowth of the protective policy, and that England enjoyed no immunity from them.

The quoted allusions have the air of falling short of the merits of the case. The public is in no mood to look upon the Trust business and its monopoly outgrowths with leniency. Mr. Blaine's further word on the subject may set him right, and do it emphatically, but it would have been better, no doubt, either to let the subject alone or to say all there was to be said. These half-statements always are open to misunderstandings and misrepresentations. And no explanations that we can conceive of will suffice to cover the statement that Trusts are a matter of private business which the law has no right to touch. That may be true of "pools," which are temporary agreements to limit output and to sustain prices in bad times, not necessarily to the disadvantage of the public but often the reverse. But a Trust is the consolidation of chartered corporations to put a permanent stop to home competition. It is a violation of the charter, as being *ultra vires*, and it is a permanent threat of injury to the public. Even pools should be conducted under public supervision, as they are in the case of transportation companies in Europe. But Trusts are a thousandfold more dangerous and objectionable.

It is very well for a Free Trader to put on lofty airs as to the private rights of those who engage in such enterprises. But that is not Protectionist doctrine. We hold to the right of the government to act as a coordinating power, not as an originating power, in the matter of regulating industry. For that reason we hold it is entirely within the powers of the State and National governments to abate this nuisance without any such remedy as the Free Traders propose, viz: the abolition of the protective character of the Tariff. That would not reach the very worst of the Trusts we now have, nor would it prevent the formation of others to control the production and sale of those articles of which we have a monopoly or in whose production we surpass other countries. One efficient remedy must be found for all sorts of Trusts.

THE *Times* of New York obtained from its London correspondent a flat denial of Mr. Blaine's statement that "England is plastered over with Trusts." But it should have had a better recol-

lection of what has appeared in its own columns than to let him say that the thing is unknown in England, with the possible exception of Mr. Chamberlain's famous wood-screw agreement. What about the iron-beam trust in which some months ago it showed Mr. Hewitt to be interested? That was an English as well as an American arrangement. It probably is true that the restraint of home competition is accomplished in England in a different way from this. But anyone who knows how closely the various branches of production are organized in Great Britain knows that prices are not left to the competitions of the market by any means. And even when home trade is not managed in this way, the foreign trade is governed by very precise understandings. When England had the business of supplying the New York market with the bulk of the dry-goods and hardwares sold there, agreements and bargains to keep prices as high as possible were a matter of course among her agents and commission merchants, and prices went up or down without reference either to the supply on hand or the cost of production. Like every country that leaves itself dependent upon foreign producers, we were constantly victimized by combinations from which we have been relieved by the growth of home manufactures.

From a Protectionist point of view Trusts are especially objectionable because they deprive the consumer of that safeguard against excessive prices which Protectionists always have declared to be sufficient. Free Traders have only wakened up to its efficiency since Trusts came upon the carpet. All their denunciation of them is a tribute to the Protectionist theory that home competition must bring down prices to a normal level, whatever the duty may be on the competitive foreign goods.

The Chicago platform is clear and distinct upon this issue. It says:

"We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in Trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade among our citizens"—

and recommends to Congress and the States such legislation as will prevent these combinations. But, besides, the Republicans in Congress would do well to make a distinct record on this question. If Mr. Reagan's bill be the best thing that can be devised, by all means pass it. If a better because a more effective remedy can be found, so much the better. But let the Senate not adjourn without sending to the House such a measure as will leave no room for doubt as to where the Republican party stands.

THE Senate on Tuesday refused to ratify the Fisheries Treaty. Instead of the two-thirds required by the Constitution, the treaty received but twenty-seven yeas to thirty nays. Every Republican present voted against it, and every Democrat for it but Mr. Voorhees, who did not vote at all. He is by no means alone in the Democratic party in his dislike of the proposed arrangement. We do not think it improbable that more than one Senator who voted for the Treaty as an Administration measure, was just as well satisfied all along to know that it had not the slightest chance of being ratified. The *Sun* of New York expresses its hearty satisfaction with the result. Before the vote was taken an attempt was made by the Democrats to secure a conditional ratification, the condition being the partial recognition of the commercial rights of our fishermen in Canadian harbors. But the Republicans would have had to recede from the position taken by both parties when the subject of the Fisheries dispute was last before the Senate, if they had agreed that a Treaty of any kind was needed to secure to our fishermen the rights conceded by comity to Canadian vessels in our harbors. It also would have been taking lower ground than Mr. Bayard did in his published despatches, if it had admitted that the amendments proposed were commensurate with the rights of our fishermen. And in fact the Treaty is vicious throughout, and nothing short of its entire reconstruction would make it acceptable to any well-informed and patriotic American. In so saying we do not charge that Mr. Bayard is either ill-informed or unpatriotic, for we do not believe that

any such botch of a treaty can have been acceptable to the Secretary, who so ably and forcibly stated the claims of our fishermen in terms which are in entire keeping with the attitude of our earlier diplomacy. As for his defection from that position, we have no explanation to offer, unless it be an undue complaisance to his British friends.

We presume this vote will be accepted on all hands as final. It certainly is not within the bounds of probability that Mr. Cleveland's friends ever will number two-thirds of the national Senate, and not even all of them can be diplomatized into voting for such a surrender of our national rights as this Treaty proposes. And when he is succeeded by a Republican the Fisheries question will be taken up in quite another spirit. Not that it will be a spirit of warlike aggression, such as Mr. Morgan and Mr. Bayard profess to see in the air. It will be an iron hand in a velvet glove, which will bring Canada to her senses.

In the House there is no longer any quorum, so many members have gone to "look after their fences," or to take a less selfish part in the presidential canvass. At any time either party can prevent a measure passing by refusing to vote, so that the rest of the session will probably be barren of much but general appropriation bills. One exception, however, is the Chinese exclusion bill, which passed the House on Monday in the form in which it came from the Senate, except an amendment added upon the motion of Mr. Morrow of California. Some of the Democrats, especially Mr. Bynum of Indiana, have been very industrious in the effort to bolster up the slander that General Harrison has been a friend to Coolie immigration. Mr. Bynum, we judge, may as well spare himself. The charge has been fully met wherever it has been made, and though it is said that the speeches of the Indiana member on the subject are to be circulated without the answers and corrections which accompanied them, the public mind will not be led astray. As Mr. Hitt of Illinois pointed out on Monday, the present measure, the most efficient yet adopted, has come from the Republican Senate, and is approved by Republicans generally. General Harrison is in full accord with it. When the first measure on the subject, violating our treaty engagements, was proposed, General Harrison voted in the negative: but we have now a new treaty, making restrictive legislation practicable, and his position is with that of his party in approval of the measure.

ALL the advices from New York point to a decisive victory for General Harrison. The movement of the people from the Free Trade to the Protection side bids fair to be an avalanche. No impartial observer can doubt that such a movement is in progress. The *Herald*, of Boston, an Administration paper, zealous for Free Trade, but still professing itself independent, and claiming to print "the news," has had a correspondent to report to it on the New York situation. He thinks that outside the two great cities the Republicans will poll for General Harrison a bigger majority by from ten to fifteen thousand than they did for Mr. Blaine. And in the two cities of New York and Brooklyn he thinks it not unlikely that the Democratic vote will fall off some fifteen thousand. He finds the Republicans much more united than in 1884. The friends of Mr. Arthur "who would not work for Mr. Blaine with any heartiness, are all in line for Mr. Harrison." He might have added to these the friends of Mr. Conkling in the Utica district, who stayed at home or voted for anybody but Mr. Blaine. He does add Gen. Butler's following, who "were all Protectionists, and this year there is every evidence that they are more firmly set against Mr. Cleveland than ever." "The number of letters received at Republican headquarters from Democrats who voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1884, and who will vote for Mr. Harrison this year, is simply astonishing." He can not see, therefore, why the Republican expectation of 30,000 majority is not well sustained by the present appearance of things.

But this good prospect must not betray the Republicans. They are opposed desperately. It is no reason for the relaxation

of any effort to secure New York or any of the other three "doubtful states." It is a reason only for the hopefulness which makes effort more easy. And it does not look as though the Republicans were relaxing effort in any quarter. They are making a thorough canvass of every precinct of Indiana, such as preceded the election of 1880, and by the end of the month they expect to announce an assured majority for the national and state tickets. And in the three Eastern states which cast their votes for Mr. Cleveland in 1884, they are working with a will to detach them from the solid South by Protectionist arguments. In the case of New Jersey a good deal of the superfluous energies of Pennsylvania Republicans is utilized in speech, debate and argument, and we hope to give a good account of that commonwealth, which only once has voted for a Republican president.

THE New York *Herald* is not of much value as an organ of public opinion, but it has its uses as a weathercock to show by its impatient outbursts when the drift does not please it. In a recent editorial it spoke of "this damnable Protection mania, which now rages." No doubt the *Herald* has been unpleasantly impressed with the extent of the popular uprising against Free Trade, and with the feeble ineffectiveness of the pretenses by which the Democratic orators and editors,—its own included and Mr. Dana excepted,—endeavor to divert the popular attention from that topic by the "humbug," as the *Sun* calls it, of saying that the Mills bill is not a Free Trade measure. And it makes its grumbling over the inefficiency of Mr. Brice and other leaders in the campaign very distinctly heard. Indeed there is reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland and his managers are by the ears over that matter, the most striking evidence of it being the protestations of mutual good will with which they soothe each other in public.

Not that the Democrats make no converts at all. We have seen as many as half-a-dozen names published in their papers, as of those who have left the Republican party because it believed in Protection. And it is notable that in every case except that of Mr. Low, the deserter avows himself a thorough Free Trader. President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, whose faculty stand eight to four for Mr. Harrison, is the most eminent of the converts, and very much is made of him. But he also is flatly against Protection, which the Democratic platform of 1884 pretended to believe in, and strongly in favor of Free Trade, which the more timid Democrats are now anxious to repudiate,—until after the election. He is especially severe against American manufactures asking the help of the country in the shape of protective legislation. He thinks, as do Free Traders generally, that a thing should stand by its own vitality and without external support of any kind. Has Dr. Hyde ever asked himself how long his own trade of college professor would stand on that footing, and whether on Free Trade principles there would be to-day a college or university in America? Even Prof. Sumner has admitted that the American college would come off very poorly if the higher education should be left to "supply and demand." On that principle there would have been no college presidents to write letters in advocacy of Free Trade. Dr. Hyde would have been a hard-fisted farmer, trying to make both ends meet in raising pork and corn for a European market, and preaching on week days in a rough Yankee vernacular to a congregation as uncultured as himself. This country would have gone down to the level of the Boers of the Transvaal Republic, and any scholarship and science known in America would have been as much of an importation from Europe as they now are in the Transvaal.

We are not saying that the difference is due to the Tariff, but to the adoption of a course of policy in regard to both the lower and higher education, which is in sharp contrast to the Free Trade principles admired by Drs. Eliot, Hyde and other college presidents of New England. And even the Tariff has done a good work in creating the wealth which has enabled the country to lift its colleges out of their poverty and to place them more nearly on a level with the old endowed institutions of Europe. We

know nothing of the history of Bowdoin college, but we venture the statement that it would be poorer to-day but for the gifts of men who owed all they were worth to the protective policy. At any rate that is true of Harvard, of Amherst, of Williams and of Yale,—all of those institutions whose economic teachers now ungratefully and unpatriotically decry the ladder by which they climbed.

THE canvass in Maine is an earnest one this year. As only that State and Vermont, of all those in the North, hold elections in advance of the general election in November, and there is not much chance for Democratic "gains," or even a percentage showing, in the latter, a dead set is to be made at Maine by the Free Trade folks in the hope of accomplishing something there. It is not expected, of course, to carry the State, but if the Republican majority were reduced it is thought this might count for something. The Democratic candidate for Governor is Mr. Putnam, who helped Mr. Bayard and Mr. Angell negotiate the Fisheries Treaty, and who is fully committed to the Mills bill. Mr. Putnam is a very worthy gentleman, no doubt, but with these burdens on his back it would be a wonder if he could do much running. The people of Maine surely do not want to sell out the fishery interests, or give up their markets to the Canadians without a compensating advantage. Two years ago the Republican plurality was 12,850. It ought now to be 20,000.

THE New York Democratic Convention is to meet at Buffalo, and it is evident that Governor Hill is to be renominated, as no candidate has been named who is available against him. Mr. Hill's unfriendly talk of Mr. Hewitt as a desirable candidate. But his nomination would be an open defiance of the Irish voters in New York city, who have neither forgotten nor forgiven his refusal to review their parade on St. Patrick's Day. That is a risk the party managers hardly will care to take in this critical year, when the Irish voters are so ready to go over to Harrison and Morton from dislike to Mr. Cleveland's Free Trade principles. Mr. Hill is far from being the right kind of man for the executive of a great commonwealth, and the Democratic party has many men who would fill the place better. But at this writing he is the only candidate in sight, and he has a body of unhesitating and unscrupulous followers who declare that if he should be set aside for an Administration candidate they would deal with the latter as Mr. Folger was dealt with in 1882. Notwithstanding the formal protests of the Mugwump press, therefore, Mr. Cleveland can do nothing but join hands on a ticket with Hill.

IN Virginia there is a prospect of some sort of union between the two factions of the Republican party, and it is quite time for this. The anti-Mahone wing of the party claimed to furnish the electors from certain districts of the State, and the matter was referred to the National Committee. Thereupon Mr. Mahone proposed that it be left to the congressional conventions of those districts to decide which of the two electors already nominated should be accepted by both wings of the party. The Committee advised the Wise wing of the party to accept this offer, and they have done so. If their friends, as they hope, shall control the conventions, they will be given the representation they ask in the electoral college. It is a matter, surely, of no great importance either way: if an electoral ticket of unobjectionable men be put up and united on, the question of faction ought to drop out of sight. But very much more important is it that strong selections be made for Congressional candidates. The great gains of 1886 should not be thrown away by factional disputes. Virginia is the one Southern State which is so far true to the national interests that it sends to the House a majority of members opposed to the Mills bill. Dissensions in the Republican ranks should not endanger the maintenance of this in the present crisis.

It is reported that the Liquor interest in this city and State is about to form an alliance with the Democrats to secure the

repeal of the Brooks License law. This has been expected from the first, so it takes nobody by surprise. But it may prove the costliest alliance the Democratic party ever entered into. There are a great many Democrats of the same way of thinking as Judge Gordon in this matter, who do not mean to let the law be broken down for the sake of a party advantage. The churches and clergy would be especially active in preventing such a result, as they had a good share in framing the law as it stands, and with very few exceptions they are highly pleased with its operations, especially in restoring Sunday to a measure of its old quietness. Of course, it would be very handy for the Democrats to have the handling of a big campaign fund contributed by their new allies; but unless they expect to carry the State for Mr. Cleveland in this way, (with denunciations of the Republicans for proposing "Free Whiskey" thrown in), the game is not worth the candle to them.

GENERAL HARRISON has gone to the Lake Erie islands for rest and recreation,—called "fishing," as a political euphemism,—and will remain away from home a fortnight or so. It is to him a valuable opportunity to recruit from the wear and tear of the past two months, and we trust he will return refreshed in strength. Meanwhile we may remark that the work he has done at Indianapolis has been a valuable service to the cause he represents. He has disposed of the silly falsehood that he was an aristocratic and unapproachable man, by the cordiality of his intercourse with the people, and he has greatly increased his reputation as a discreet and able speaker by his brief addresses to his visitors. Of course, we treat with ridicule the pretense that he has "talked too much," or has spoken indiscreetly: the fact is that, confronting the highly difficult task of speaking with freshness and variety to so many groups, and of saying what is sensible without being indiscreet, he has accomplished it perfectly. Nothing that he has said has given any real comfort to his opponents, whatever they may pretend, while many of his expressions have given special satisfaction and encouragement to those who support him.

THE "American" party's national convention at Washington proved a fiasco. It divided on the question of the right of each State to have as many votes as it had Congressmen, or as many as it had delegates. New York, being more largely represented than any other State, stood out for the latter arrangement, and by its big vote succeeded in carrying it. Thereupon all the delegations but those of California and New York withdrew and organized a convention of their own, which made no nominations but adopted resolutions declaring their principles. The rump convention nominated a New York lawyer eighty years of age for the presidency, and a Tennessee man for the vice-presidency. This makes the list of nominations complete for this year, it may be hoped.

It is charged that some of the delegates to the alleged "convention" were under the manipulation of Mr. Gorman, who was supposed to want them to declare in favor of General Harrison, and so alienate the Protectionist Irishmen. Whether the Maryland Senator had such a "plot" in hand may be doubted, but if he did it miscarried. And we do not see that anything is to be gained for either of the great parties by working up such a movement as this, because its principles appeal no more strongly to the adherents of one party than those of the other. There are people in all kinds of party association, who are concerned,—some of them, perhaps, unduly alarmed,—by the influx of immigration, and who think the character of the American nation is suffering in consequence. And some of these are themselves men of foreign birth. But whatever measures are necessary to be taken will be developed, no doubt, without the creation of a new party for the purpose.

MR. MCKINLEY appears to have made a good address (on the general economic question) at the Chautauqua of Georgia, on Tuesday, to have been well received, and to have made a good impres-

sion. All these are gratifying facts. They encourage the hope that the South may return to freedom of public discussion. Mr. McKinley is well fitted to the work he undertook. His bearing is frank and manly, but not truculent, and his manner of speech is direct, candid, and argumentative. Georgia did well in inviting and hearing him.

WILL not the suppressive system adopted in the "solid" States of the South tend to make politics there rather monotonous? Before the war they greatly enjoyed the conflict of Democrat and Whig for the control of state and local offices. Now the interest ends with the nominations, and it is not worth anyone's while to stump a district or a county, or even to turn out to watch the returns on election day. The spirit of the thing is gone and the political instincts of the Southern people will be atrophied for want of use, if this unanimity through terrorism is to continue. Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee are exceptions, but in most of the States which were in the Confederacy politics are becoming a thing of the past. Nothing is left but personal intrigues for the control of the nominating conventions.

IN Utah the Saints seem to be worn out with the strict application of the Edmunds law against polygamy. The president of the Church admits that the government is too much for them, and that they can find no way to get around the cohabitation clause of the law. He seems to say that the Church will have to yield in abandoning the practice of plural marriage, but he insists that it will not give up the doctrine of its rightfulness. He sees no way out of the difficulty. The Saints cannot emigrate to Mexico, because they would sacrifice too much of the fruits of their industry in abandoning Utah. He does not suggest that it is possible for the Church to have a fresh revelation on the subject, but it is notable that his tone is very despondent. He has nothing of the defiant air which used to characterize Brigham Young. Constant hiding from the officers of the law, and the burden of the troubles of his subjects, who appeal to him for advice when any of them are arrested, have told upon his spirits, and he evidently would be glad of peace upon any terms short of a surrender. But nothing less will the people of the United States accept in this matter.

THE Supreme Court of Washington Territory has declared the Woman Suffrage law of the Territory unconstitutional. As this is the only part of the country where women vote equally with men in the election of all officers, the blow to the cause of woman suffrage is a severe one. The *Woman's Journal* declares the decision was the effect of political spite. The women of Washington have voted with the Republicans rather than the Democrats because they found the former more ready to coöperate with them in suppressing the evils of the liquor traffic. Formerly the judges also were Republicans, and they refused to set aside the law. But when Mr. Cleveland's nominees took their place upon the bench, the liquor interest embraced its opportunity and brought suit to have the law declared invalid. We do not know how closely this explanation fits the facts, but it seems to be a likely and consistent story. Certainly the liquor dealers have nothing to hope from woman suffrage, and they are more likely to get a hearing from Democratic judges than Republican. But all that is not saying that woman suffrage is a good thing, although it would intensify the movement against the liquor traffic.

HAYTI has varied the monotony of its corrupt and disorderly politics by frightening President Salomon into flight. He has taken refuge on board a British vessel, a provisional government has been organized under a man of character who has friends in both parties, and the country is moving forward to a new presidential election with the confidence that it will get a free vote and a fair count,—things that it was not sure of while Mr. Salomon was at the head of affairs. So some one of the many generals commanding the army of 7,000 will be chosen president by the voters of a popula-

tion of less than 600,000. Were it not for the Monroe doctrine, Hayti would have been swallowed up by England or France long ago. The condition of the black population of Jamaica does not go to show that the people would be very much benefited by the change. But surely we have both the right and the duty to exercise some kind of restraining influence over states like this, which exist only by our forbidding anyone else to meddle with them.

THE prospects of continued peace in Europe, which Lord Salisbury thought so bright, are darkened by the existence and conduct of two men: the Emperor William and Gen. Boulanger. The former has been making speeches to his army, which read as if he meant to contradict all the good the English premier had said of him. The Germans, he thinks, should die to the last man, rather than see one stone of Elsass-Lothringen restored to France. That is not the question. It is whether they are going to endure permanently a military system which is costing them money enough to cover the annexed territories with five-mark pieces, and is taking years out of the life of nearly every young man in Germany to be spent in the demoralizing atmosphere of a barrack, or are going to come to some *modus vivendi* with their neighbors on the subject. If the ruling classes of Germany will not see this, the Social Democrats do and will use it to prepare a social revolution, in which the Hohenzollerns may disappear out of history.

Gen. Boulanger has been elected by the people of three departments, and goes back to the Chambers with a fresh "mandate from the people" against the Constitution, the Republic, and everything else. He is the incarnation of that *Frondeur* spirit which has played so mischievous a part in French history,—the spirit which delights in having a blow at the government, not on principle but from a pure love of faction. Its reappearance in France at this moment has lowered the country in the eyes of all Europe; but we have little fear that a general election would fill the chamber with Boulangists.

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD ENGLAND.

THE United States is likely to pursue one or the other of two lines of action in regard to England. One of these is to submit ourselves to English policy and interests. It is the interest of England that we give her the possession of our markets, and the consequent control of our industries, and social conditions. It is the interest of her colonies on this Continent that we should yield to them the virtual possession of the fisheries which since the settlement of America have been common property, and should grant to their ships in our ports privileges which they refuse to our ships in their ports. It is obviously to the interest of the ruling classes in both Great Britain and Canada that in these particulars, as in others similar in nature, the United States should make itself subservient to their policy and purposes, and should become virtually a dependency of the government existing in London.

One plan, we say, is to submit this country to England.

The other course is to maintain the independence of the United States. This demands, of course, that we maintain our nationality without qualification or compromise. It requires the independence of our people, in all respects,—as well in their employments and rewards of labor, upon which depend their prosperity, as in the political severance secured in 1783. It requires the maintenance of our rights in all directions; including that of the common possession and use of the waters of the sea. It requires that the United States should maintain for its people, in all respects, interiorly and exteriorly, the full enjoyment of the opportunities for prosperous growth which their situation on the earth has naturally conferred upon them, and which, if not wasted or compromised, give them the most influential position among nations.

It can hardly be mistaken by any patriotic person that the alternative between these two lines of action is sharply presented at this time. For whatever reason, clearly conceived or con-

fusedly comprehended, it is the present plan of the Administration of the United States to follow the first course. Mr. Cleveland has had a bill prepared to open our markets to England, and a treaty negotiated to yield our fishery rights to Canada. He has forced the greater part of his party to support these two measures. He offers himself to the country upon the platform thus made.

How this is viewed in London, and throughout England and Scotland, and in Canada, the world has seen. The glad acclaim of the English press to the President of the United States was universal. The outcry of the Canadian press over the Senate's rejection of the Treaty is correspondingly unanimous. From London to Aberdeen, from Hull to Bristol, no English paper but saw the enormous advantage the United States would lose and England gain if Mr. Cleveland's plans prevailed. And from Halifax to Vancouver there is no Canadian newspaper but perceives that in the rejection of the Treaty the United States has saved for its people claims and rights which the Treaty would have yielded.

It would seem that the American people, handicapped though they are by the weight of a section in which partisanship is "solid," and the right of election is suppressed, must see the exact situation, and must take the course of manliness. The lines are plainly drawn. The two policies are so distinctly presented that there is no excuse for mistaking them. Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress was plain, and the Mills bill shows in detail what he proposes to do. The Fisheries Treaty was plain, and the abandonment by Mr. Bayard of the positions taken in his correspondence, and by Mr. Morgan of the ground taken in his speeches, illustrated practically the character of the surrender which the Senate's slender majority has prevented. These things are open to public view. They are done in the light of day. And the time is here when such subjects are brought under scrutiny and discussion. There can be no pretense, now or hereafter, that the opportunity to consider and understand them was not offered.

Our attitude toward England is nowise changed. There is reason neither for submitting ourselves to her control, nor for supposing that we desire any rupture of our friendly relations. It is a misfortune that Mr. Cleveland should have raised hopes amongst the rulers and the manufacturing classes of England which the interest and dignity of the United States forbid to be realized. But upon second thought, the English people will perceive that it is not surprising we should understand our own interests, and should prefer to maintain our independence. They will not regard that as an act of hostility, but simply of patriotism, of right, and of common sense.

IMMIGRATION AND IMPORTATION OF LABOR.

THE investigation of the character of immigration into this country came none too soon. The facts brought out by Mr. Ford's congressional committee are of great importance as a basis for future legislation. Of course if we were going into a general scramble for cheapness, without regard to the welfare of the producing classes, to which the Free Trade leaders of the Democratic party invite us, it would be absurd to regard immigration as a question of which our government could take any cognizance. Mr. Cleveland's administration has shown its sense of the fitness of things in this respect by allowing the law against the importation of labor under contract to become to a very great extent a dead letter. It is true that we no longer see gangs of canvas-clad Hungarian men and boys on their way to our mining regions. But it appears that the business of bringing in workmen and workwomen under contract continues, and that only in the case of the New England fisheries has the administration bestirred itself in any great degree to prevent this. The exception is as significant as anything else.

One South Carolina member of the House was challenged in

the debate on the Mills bill to say if his Free Trade principles did not involve buying labor in the cheapest market, like everything else. He replied that it did. We do not know that this gentleman ever was a slave-holder, but it is less than a quarter of a century since his constituents believed that it was permissible to buy labor and the laborer both in the cheapest market, and to own him also. And that labor might not become less adapted to the sort of use its owners put it to, they were forbidden to educate it, lest the workmen might lay more than the proper emphasis on his manhood. It is the votes of such constituencies chiefly which are behind the Mills bill. One Northern State pays more wages than the whole South, but the South legislates in this new law for northern labor. And if it had its full will in the matter, it would sweep away all restraints upon the American employer North and South, and apply the principle of buying in the cheapest market with entire consistency. Mr. Garland and the Department of Justice seem to be anticipating this happy era, when we shall act only on the cheapness principle, for they treat the law against importation as though it were already repealed.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, a labor leader, in his testimony before the Ford committee said that "no honest effort had been made by the government to enforce the contract labor law, and that it was in fact being violated by wholesale, while officials looked on in almost supine indifference. It was not calculated to instill a spirit of good citizenship into the American workingman, when he saw all laws strained to their utmost against him, while those passed specially to benefit the workingman were ignored and ridiculed and defeated in their object by the officials whom the country was paying to carry out these laws." The reference here is to the enforcement of the barbarous conspiracy laws of New York, Connecticut and other States, which have been repealed in Pennsylvania. It is true Mr. Gompers had his ground of complaint against Pennsylvania. He justly denounced the Company Stores of our mining regions, which continue to exist because our Supreme Court has been captured by the Free Traders and has adopted their ideas as to what government may or may not do in regulating the relations of capital and labor. The State has done its best to put a stop to the iniquity, but the Court stops its way by declaring laws against such stores an invasion of natural rights.

As Mr. Gompers is a representative man of his class, it is pleasant to find his ideas upon the immigration question are just and reasonable. He regarded immigration in itself as no hurt to the laboring classes, rather the contrary. The two things to which he objected were the importation of labor under contract, and the over-stimulation of immigration by lying representations on the part of the railroads and steamship companies. The former evil is within our reach. How we are to suppress the latter it is not so easy to see. Much might be done through our consuls in Europe, who might be required to counteract vigorously the false statement of emigration agents. The responsibility of steamship companies to their victims for statements published by their agents might be extended and enforced by law. But much must be left to the operation of the exposures which this committee of Congress is securing. It might be advisable to have a selection from the evidence it is taking translated and printed for circulation in Italian, Hungarian, Polish and other languages. We know all this is open to the Free Trader's objection that the interests of society are best secured by leaving every man to act on his own ideas of his self-interest, without any such interference on the part of society through its organ, government. But as things certainly are not working well in the matter of leaving the regulation of immigration in the hands of the steamship companies, the Free Trade principle seems to have broken down.

In one way the workingmen of New York and other cities have the means of checking the land-sharks—themselves mostly foreigners—who are making a profit out of the misery of those immigrants who get as far as that city and can go no farther. It

is by agreeing not to buy the product of ill paid labor. It is quite true that any such agreement will subject them to the penalties of the absurd conspiracy laws of New York, but we hardly think these will be enforced in this case. In fact it might prove to be the very best way of breaking down the laws themselves, and of bringing the code of that and some other States up to the level of civilization. The Knights of Labor pledged themselves to do something of the sort at their last national convention, but we have not heard that anything practical has come of it. If they would set the thing on foot, they would get a great deal of support and sympathy from the very classes which are now afraid of trades unions and strikes and boycotting, but who are open to considerations of humanity.

DOES FREE TRADE INCREASE TRADE?

IT has been a frequent contention of English economists that the foreign trade of protected countries would acquire a large expansion if all tariff impediments were removed from it. It has been answered again and again that the foreign trade was not to be compared in magnitude with the internal exchanges of a nation, and, also, that it was by no means so desirable, because trade is much facilitated by the neighborhood of buyer and seller, is much increased by diversified industries at home, and the profits of each domestic transaction are made and expended within the country. But it has long seemed to me that there is another and more significant answer in the complete denial of this free-trade pretension. I am not sure that the denial could be made out in the case of Great Britain, because, in commerce as in most other things, that nation occupies a peculiar position. After she had become a creditor of all the borrowing nations of the earth, and brought her manufactures to efficiency of cheapness by means of ingenious and unrelenting restrictions upon the trade of other countries, she chose to sacrifice her agriculture, to send away from the United Kingdom more than 6,000,000 emigrants since Peel's administration, and, as Professor Tyndall has said, to stake her fortunes upon the single basis of her coal-fields. There are few countries whose natural resources are so limited in number as Great Britain. Outside of coal and iron the total of her mineral outputs each year is not one-third more than that of the frontier State of Colorado, while in textile fibers her sheep industry is declining and her flax product, which notwithstanding imperial subsidies to the Irish cultivators has gradually diminished, does not supply one-third of the consumption of her mills. A country so situated, enjoying at the same time a unique geographical position in its relations to maritime commerce, must pursue a vastly different industrial policy from nations whose domain is broader and resources more diverse.

Theoretically it might be supposed that the fewer products a country had to employ in international barter the less its exports and imports would be. If, because the United States have not the ability to manufacture iron, textile-fabrics and tools on the cheapest scale, it becomes their economical duty to abandon the attempt to do so, and to employ their labor on farms,—a course that British statesmen generally advise all other nations to take—what effect would such an industrial revolution have on her exports and imports? The amount of our breadstuffs which Europe could absorb is limited by the number of mouths to be fed, and already our surplus of grain is more than that continent demands. But under the changed conditions we should have little else to use in international commerce, and what we might have would be reduced in price by a production exceeding the demand at home and abroad. Now the Cobden economists hold it as an axiom that one country will not and cannot trade with another unless each consents to receive the products of the other. It is still more axiomatic that they cannot trade if either of them has no desirable products to sell. By diminishing the diversities of our industries we should have fewer things to send away, while those which remained, by increasing in amount, would have a less commercial value. Hence, if we are not to produce anything which, under unmolested international competition, can be created cheaper elsewhere, our ability to trade abroad would be seriously diminished, for we should have less capital and less merchandise with which to pay for our imports.

Such is the theory. Do the facts sustain it? The case of Ireland is in point. In 1870, or two years after the British parliament abolished the last of its imposts on grain, the Board of Trade ceased to report the exchanges between Ireland and Great Britain—an omission which, whether designed for this purpose or not, effectually suppresses the means of estimating the adverse conditions of the former island. But Mr. Henderson, who was selected by the editors of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* to write

up the statistics of Ireland and Scotland, says of Irish commerce: "The returns of the foreign trade are unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they show a great excess of imports over exports. The principal export trade to foreign countries is in linen, spirits and malt liquors; while the imports embrace large quantities of wheat, wheaten-flour, Indian corn and oatmeal. On the other hand, the country is dependent chiefly on Great Britain and foreign countries for its manufactured goods. Much of its trade is, however, an indication rather of poverty than prosperity, for it is the absence of manufactures that causes such large imports of textile fabrics, and the large exports of cattle, dead meat and butter, which would otherwise be consumed by her town population, while at the same time the large imports of corn and wheat into a country chiefly rural, are undoubtedly due to wrong or insufficiently advanced methods of agriculture." Now a poor country cannot trade with other nations any better than a poor man can do a large business with his neighbors, and wrong or depressed methods of agriculture are the inevitable accompaniment of farming without capital or credit. This description of Ireland reads as if it were written by a decided protectionist, but it is not. It is rather the admission of an honest statistician, despite his economical theories.

A year ago one of the Fellows of Johns Hopkins University prepared for the writer a table of United States imports classified according to the changes of our Tariff laws. It presents a study of much interest. By finding an average of the population for the same periods as are used in the table mentioned, it appears that from 1791 to 1816 when the rate of duty on net imports was at the lowest point in the history of the constitutional union, our imports averaged \$9.94 *per capita* annually; from 1817 to 1830 duties were advanced to 37.27 per cent. and the *per capita* imports fell to \$6.62 a year; then came the Jackson-Van Buren period, which ended in Clay's compromise extending from 1831 to 1842, when the rate of imports averaged only 22.64, but our *per capita* imports only reached \$6.93 annually, or advanced but 31 cents for all the stimulation of a reduction of duties amounting to 39 (plus) per cent. From 1843 to 1846 the rate of customs advanced to 28.15 per cent. although it receded 1.57 per cent. on merchandize subject to duty. Practically this is a part of the low tariff period, for while a tax was laid upon a larger number of goods its rate was reduced to a lower point than for thirty previous years. The average *per capita* imports sank to \$4.62 each year. There followed from 1847 to 1861 a time of expansion of territory, bitter slavery agitation and great interruption of business. Democratic policy was in the ascendant and duties were carried to their lowest point since the last war with Great Britain. They were but 20.43 per cent. on net duties and the *per capita* imports rose to an average of \$9.06, or nearly what they were when, in the early history of the republic, the country was almost destitute of manufacturers. It was a time when the Southern leaders made commercial war on New England, and succeeded in 1857 in throwing the whole country into bankruptcy, just as had been previously done in 1837 under the Jackson-Van Buren policy. Then came the war period and a protective policy which has endured for twenty-six years with a sufficient stability to produce permanent effects on investments and labor. The average rate of duty on net imports from 1862 to 1885 was 35.49 and on dutiable merchandize it remained quite uniformly at 43.6 per cent. Under this policy our *per capita* imports rose to \$10.90 annually, or a greater amount than ever before in the history of the country.

If exports were taken into account the increase of foreign trade under protection would be still more decisively shown. In the first period named the imports exceeded exports in every year but 1813, ranging from \$3,000,000 to \$65,000,000; from 1817 to 1830, in four years our exports exceeded our imports, and when the excess was the other way it averaged but \$9,000,000 a year, including 1818 when the protective policy had scarcely begun to take effect. During the Jackson-Van Buren period the balance of trade was against us to the average extent of \$19,000,000 a year. Since that time the average exports and imports have been nearly equal.

With a gradually declining protection from 1830 to 1861 the *per capita* imports never rose to what they have been since. When they reached their highest point in the Jackson-Van Buren, and in the Pierce-Buchanan, periods the country was plunged into crises when banks suspended specie-payments, credit was prostrate, and relief was sought by an increase of protective duties. The statistical evidence before us is that our foreign trade has been largest *per capita* under our high tariff absolutely, and that when our protective policy has been reversed, its influence on exports and imports has been detrimental, while on home trade it has been disastrous.

D. O. KELLOGG.

WHERE RANK WEEDS GROW.

I HEARD a katy-did, last night, the first of these tiresome singers, and, I am told, there will be frost in six weeks. It is certainly appropriate that the frost should occur on so suggestive a date as September 21; the day when summer really ends. But August suggests the close of the season in other ways: the gathering of the reed-birds in the marshes, the flocking of the black-birds, the evening roost-ward flight of the crows; to say nothing of early asters and golden rod, among flowers, that are now blooming along the dingy, dusty roads. I have noticed all these, and some at a much earlier date than the first faint lisp of a timid katy-did; and all such sights and sounds are similarly suggestive: the summer is drawing to its close.

To determine what shall be the objective point of an August ramble is seldom an easy task. Occasionally there is a bewildering profusion of attractive features; frequently, there is a dearth of them.

Recently, when neither upland or meadow appeared specially attractive in the glare of August sunshine, I plunged into a pathless marsh, led on solely by a hope of novelty.

Except you have had experience in such tramps there is little to attract one, however rank the vegetation, gorgeous the bloom, brilliant the butterflies or abundant the manifold forms of life; for the charm of a ramble is lost when too prominent a feeling of uncertainty as to your own safety surrounds you—when we lack the assurance of a firm footing. How often I hesitated to leave the trembling tussock upon which I stood, not knowing but a treacherous quicksand spread out before me. Still, I ventured on, hidden from all the world, at times, by the tall reeds or sword-like foliage of the stately typha. The testy marsh-wrens scolded as I passed; the lisp of swamp-sparrows stared and stammered from his perch, and great blue herons cast ominous shadows as they fled. Without a vestige of reason for so doing, beyond a forlorn hope of novelty, I still struggled forward, to find at last a bush-clad island of firm earth. Here was a happy combination, as it proved, of novelty, an evidence of summer's close and an opportunity to rest.

It was plainly evident that what was now a marsh had at some distant time been a broad and shallow stream. There was yet to be traced a narrow, tortuous channel, through which flowed the waters that gathered here from a hundred hill-foot springs near by; and now this unsuspected remnant of a pre-historic creek was indeed beautiful—gorgeous with its wealth of pink rose-mallow, not pink alone, but mingled with flowers white as driven snow, others that were deep rose-purple, and many with a brilliant crimson eye that glowed like coals of fire.

I had not been over-rash, although the outlook was so unpromising at the start; for here, indeed, was novelty. In past years this water plant was to be met with here but very sparingly, and now there were hundreds in dense clusters. The birds that flew over, the fishes that gazed skyward, and the frogs that skulked among the humbler weeds alone knew of this bright water garden, and well had they kept the secret. I wondered not that they protested so vehemently, when by lucky chance I too discovered it.

Heresy, if you please, but flowers alone cannot fill for me a long summer's day. I will not say that, in this case, I tired of them; but ere long I was ready for other objects to fill in the wide landscape, and soon they came. A pair of snowy egrets dropped from the fleecy clouds, sinking eastward with as soft a flight as might bits of the clouds themselves. Nearer and nearer they came, until I could see the fluttering down upon their breasts. Then, with closed wings, these beautiful creatures touched the water with their extended feet and stood upon the soft mud, the embodiment of grace. They came to rest rather than to feed and pruning a misplaced plume was the extent of their labors. Nor did they speak. I could not detect the faintest utterance, although so very near them. Over a little space of open water, they occasionally walked to and fro, as if the statuesque attitude they usually assumed became at times a little tiresome. Despite their beauty they were stupid, and their listlessness robbed them of all interest after a few minutes' gazing at them. I became impatient at last, and suddenly emerging from my retreat, shouted loudly. With startled cries they instantly took wing and rose to a great height, before deciding upon any course. I thought that they might return, but they did not. Nevertheless, I was not to be left alone. I had startled the many small birds that throng the marshes, and these life-long familiars crowded about me. I am not far wrong when I say, the smaller the bird the greater its curiosity.

Among the many that ventured even into the cluster of button bushes that was my shelter, came a crested titmouse, and I laughed when it sang, after due inspection of the spot, 't sweet here, 't sweet here! The bird was right; I had found an enchanted isle.

While the day lasted I was content with these small birds, wrens, thrushes, warblers, titmice and sparrows. All came and went without let or hindrance, and accepted my presence without complaint, as some had done while I was struggling in the marsh. Some sang sweetly, and others chirped in so contented a strain, that their voices were musical by merit of suggestiveness. Association is the needed charm when we watch the birds. The stately egrets were soon forgotten; but who can forget the door-yard songsters that have been favorites for years? I even forgot the treacherous marsh as well as its rare visitors and was again at home. My feathered friends had merely rambled from the garden and lawn with me, and we were sojourning together in a little wilderness. A picnic more enjoyable by far than many I have attended. With such fancies I whiled away the sunny afternoon, and feared that no trace of an adventure would enter into the day's outing; but at last it came.

Certainly, not one of the birds in the bushes was nesting; nor were any accompanied by young birds. Thinking of this, I thought to imitate the cry of a fledgling in distress, to see if the birds near by would be disturbed. Immediately a cat bird shrieked its alarm cry and came very near to me. It located the sound I had made unerringly and berated me soundly for supposed cruelty. I was harassing a young bird, it thought, and must give it up. The marsh-wrens were straightway up in arms, but held aloof; the swamp sparrows twittered excitedly, but bravest of all were two cat-birds. They longed to thrash me soundly and almost came within my reach. As suddenly as I had started the commotion, the birds suppressed it. Since that day I am convinced that sudden thoughts occasionally strike a bird. When most demonstrative, in the abruptest manner, one of the cat-birds took up a position directly in front of me, but was silent. He remained but a second and then, in a changed voice, chattered impressively to all within hearing.

"What fools we have all been," he seemed to say; "there are no young birds now to worry about," and straightway the gathered crowd dispersed in almost perfect silence.

I may be in error, but if actions ever correctly interpret an animal's intention, this story of the cat-bird is literally true.

It was with a tinge of regret that I finally retraced my steps, or attempted to do so. I found less supporting growth and deeper mud on my return, but reached the higher meadows in reasonable time. As I took a farewell glance at the reed-hidden isle, locating it in fancy, for it was really hidden, a cloud of red-wings settled over it for the night, and filled the air with the matchless charm of their flute-like whistle. So what indeed matters it if the katy-dids do sing, and summer has but six weeks left to it? These need not prove six weeks of idleness, nor will they lack abundant charm, if happily we know where to look.

CHARLES C. ABBOTT.

Near Trenton, N. J.

AMONG THE SCULPTORS (AT THE PARIS SALON.)¹

STRANGE and touching stories might be told about the lives of our contemporary sculptors. It is, perhaps, among this class of artists that one finds the most disinterested and obstinate consciousness of a vocation, the stanchest and most indestructible illusions, and the most patient and most resigned devotion. It is the exception when any of them attain to wealth; it is also the exception when, even in the case of the most highly esteemed, their reputation extends beyond a small circle, and renown becomes glory. The greater part, sprung from the lower grades of society, the sons of workmen or of peasants, early imbued with the love of earth and stone from having turned them over and handled them, accustomed to rude toil, awkward in manners and timid in spirit, lead a hard life, which would be a miserable one, did they not always walk with their souls fixed upon a dream, unceasingly accompanied by the image of strength or of beauty, which they persist, despite all cruel mishaps, in keeping the heart to realize. Singular power of the need of creating! Not rarely do we see poor sculptors, haunted by the dream they cannot grasp, draw after them, through the force of their convictions, for long years, amid a series of incredible sacrifices, not only their wives and children but likewise their comrades, neighbors, and even the dealers from whom they obtain material. Scarcely a year goes by without those who live in that little, lowly and laborious world being able to show you a figure in plaster, stone or marble, for which everything has been engaged, present and future, and whose completion has required the collaboration of many a small purse and many an imprudent confidence. Alas! in hope of what? Of a medal that does not always come, and a sale that hardly ever does. Our amateurs, who at times so madly fling their bank notes down for a piece of porcelain or a water-

color, are not so generous with regard to sculpture. Statuary does not yet occupy, in our buildings and apartments, the place which could be reserved for it, and which it would so aptly fill. As for the State, upon which one counts in the last instance, it is poor and pays badly, albeit the State remains the surest resource of young sculptors; and if, as from time to time unreflecting politicians demand, government were to cease to interest itself in their art, there is much probability that, in this as in other things, we should not be slow in losing our centuries superiority.

However it may be, nothing disheartens them. It even seems as if the more indifference they encounter the more rigid become their convictions, and that the more public tastes lowers and belittles itself, the stronger grows their passion for what elevates and enlarges. For some years there has been, moreover, a very marked movement among young sculptors towards conceptions materially powerful and colossal compositions. The number of youths' and maidens' figures, often delicately and finely wrought, but inclining to mannerism and softness, and so very much in vogue just after the early triumphs of MM. Falguère and Dubois, has been diminishing in every *Salon* for several years. Contrariwise, the manly, vigorous note, the heroic note, first struck by M. Mercié in his "Gloria Victis" and "Genius of the Arts," rings out more frequently there. Well nigh all the pupils of the school of Rome feel that honor commands their sending home from there, witnesses of a long commerce with the most robust stone-artificers of antiquity and of the Renaissance,—the colossal torso of the "Belvidere," and the "Moses" of San Pietro in Vincoli, torment their imaginations, just as the Samothracian "Victory," Michael Angelo's "Slave," and Puget's "Milo" torment those of their comrades who, dwelling in Paris, are nearer the Louvre than the Vatican. One might suppose that there was a sort of watchword among them to withstand the invasion of naturalistic trivialities and super-elaborated insipidities, which dishonor alike the plastic arts and literature. Howbeit, the watchword does not exist, for, speaking generally, there are no artists less given to reasoning and theory than sculptors; the most powerful are the most taciturn. So it is simply to their conscientious habits of work and disinterested contemplation that they owe this collective firmness of direction and mutual grandeur of aspiration.

Two groups in marble, above all, share between them the admiration of amateurs, just as they have disputed the artist's suffrages for the medal of honor—the "Pro Patria Morituri" of M. Tony-Noël, and the "Blind Man and the Paralytic" of M. Turcan. To the latter the majority has finally inclined; and the decision can be justified by the peculiar qualities of expression therein joined to serious qualities of execution, which make of it a superior bit of work. It will be remembered that, in 1883, when M. Turcan exhibited the plaster model of the "Blind Man and the Paralytic," the same subject had been treated by other distinguished artists—notably, by MM. Carlier and Gustave Michel. I am not aware who, among the studios of the *rive gauche*, conceived the idea of drawing from his childhood's recollections the fable of the good Florian; but this striking contrast, this touching alliance of the vigor of a body that its head cannot lead, and of the vivacity of a head that can no longer direct its body, had strongly aroused the imagination of not a few young men. So spontaneous a competition brought about excellent results. Subjects of this kind, wherein the contrast of moral expressions can be delineated by the very contrast of physical forces, are not, indeed, such as one meets with every day; and M. Turcan has cleverly treated this particular one. It is not easy to express plastically all the complication of physical actions and moral sentiments contained in the following lines:

"Alas!" exclaimed the cripple, "you forget, my brother,
That while I can't move e'en a pace,
You cannot see or form or place.
What use together can we be then to each other?"
"What use together? Hark," the blind man thus replies:
"Together we'll have all folks can give one another:
I have legs, and you, you see, have eyes.
I am to carry you, and you will be my guide;
Ever your eyes shall my tottering steps direct;
Whilst my legs, in their turn, shall walk as you expect.
And thus, while our good friendship never shall decide
In which of us twain dwells the more utility,
Lo! I shall walk for you, and you shall see for me."

Yet the sculptor has succeeded in saying it all, and in saying it all in his language, the terse and simple language of forms, which should be understood without commentaries. If we have recalled the popular apologue whence the inspiration has been derived, it is to show what difficulties have been voluntarily confronted by the artist, and to make one feel how meritoriously he has triumphed over them. Really, M. Turcan has secured so complete a result, he has so thoroughly transported the subject from the domain of literature into that of sculpture, that his group speaks for itself to eyes the least expert and to minds the least cul-

¹ From the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, July 1, 1888. Translation for THE AMERICAN, by William Struthers.

tivated. The blind man, a large, solid, muscular body, but of a self-embarrassed solidity and self ignorant muscularity, has already laid the paralytic on his shoulders, holding firmly the two stiff and withered legs under his right arm. The cripple, uneasy, clings as best he can to the neck of his conductor with his right arm, while putting out his other arm along the extended arm of the blind man, he thus directs him as well by gesture as by voice. The bend of the paralytic's head, a head full of intelligence and resignation, leaning tenderly against the cheek of his companion, yet further accentuates the signification of the guiding gestures. It is, besides, with a truly superior simplicity, delicacy and tenderness that M. Turcan has unaffectedly marked between the two figures a whole series of expressive contrasts—on the one side, the vacillating heaviness of the huge burden-bearer hesitating and groping, whose closed eyes do not light up the inert countenance, and whose thoughts float in night,—on the other, the attentive resolution and grateful prudence of his feeble guide, all astonished and enraptured at being able to direct himself by means of such an association of forces and of hearts. If one adds in this instance, that M. Turcan has shown himself to be as intelligent a workman in marble as the arranger of the figures had previously proved himself, that these two intertwined figures are treated, throughout, with a sustained, never obtrusive, knowledge, and with a discreet, self-restraining skill, one will own that seldom has the medal of honor distinguished a more deserving piece of work.

The colossal group which, ordered of M. Tony-Noël by the city of Paris, has been able, without exciting wonder, to compete with that of M. Turcan for the highest award of the *Salon*, does not proceed from so complex a literary inspiration. It is a pure bit of sculpture, but of sculpture both solid and vigorous, conceived with the grandiose energy of a Roman who had lived amidst the Rhodian schools, and executed with the unswerving firmness and the determined valor of a consummate practitioner of his art. The "Pro Patria Morituri" places upon the stage two warriors clad in the antique style—that is to say, very little clad. One of them, already mortally wounded, and fallen supine upon his buckler, wears nothing save a bandage swathed about one of his enormous feet; the other, the survivor, the last combatant, capped with a flat casque half-concealing the face, has lost one of his greaves in the mêlée. Now, standing astride of the corpse of his companion, he bends forward in an attitude of defence and presents his left forearm, furnished with a narrow shield, to the foe, while he brandishes his broad sword in his right hand. Herein there is nothing to startle the mind; and it is only in the learned elucubration of forms, in the proud and supple rhythm of contours, in the energetic determination of attitudes, in the natural and living combination of movements, and in the strength and freedom of treatment, that M. Tony-Noël could display his mastery. He has wrought with the mature power that denotes the artist in full possession of all technical processes and in full possession of himself. This handsome group, so manly and resolute in character, hewn out of a marble close-grained and severe in tone, is one of those boldly-executed *morceaux* which do honor to an entire school, by attesting the force of the traditional instruction therein received and thence transmitted.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE city of Philadelphia, it would seem, does not want its railroad facilities increased, or its people employed on new constructions, or its streets improved with more substantial and handsome buildings. At least that is its attitude, as yet, toward the terminal project of the Reading Railroad. The plans for the elevated road to Market street, and the creation there of a new and commodious dépôt, are dead-locked in Council. Mr. Wharton Barker, who has gone on business to Europe for a few weeks, had hoped to effect a satisfactory arrangement before he sailed on the 18th, but so far there seems to be no substantial progress.

If we understand the present attitude of some of the gentlemen who are obstructing the city's progress, they hold that a railroad must be repelled at all points, until it is ready to pay roundly for every detail of its opportunity of serving the public. The Pennsylvania Railroad did not pay thus for its elevated road, it is true, but that was a different matter. To make fish of one and flesh of another is quite possible, it appears. But why?

In Congress, on Tuesday, the two statues which the State of New Jersey contributes to the great collection which is forming in Statuary Hall were formally presented, and unveiled. They represent two very different but equally true and patriotic Americans—Richard Stockton, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and General Philip Kearny, who fell in defense of the Union, at Chantilly in 1862. The addresses on the occasion included one by Mr. Phelps, which was notable for its thoughtful analysis of the character and achievements of the two men,

In the Senate a rather amusing brief discussion occurred over the language of the resolution by which the statues were accepted. Mr. McPherson had prepared it, and had followed the precedents on similar occasions by saying that "these works of art are accepted in the name of the Nation," (the Government printers, we observe are careful, under this Administration, to spell it with a small n). But Mr. Beck thought he saw something out of shape in this, and he wished to amend so that it would be "in the name of the United States." Mr. McPherson, now that his attention was called to the subject, thought it might be better, too,—Nation, perhaps, appearing to him to be a Republican word. But Mr. Sherman said that if the language in the resolution was the same as had been usually employed, he would object to the change. "I think," he declared, "that this is a nation with a great big N, and I shall not vote to strike that word out." And, having employed some time, (while Mr. McPherson was making the presentation speech, perhaps,) in looking up the precedents, he found that they had been uniform to accept "in the name of the Nation." So, as Mr. Beck cautiously receded from his objectionary attitude, and Mr. George of Mississippi cited Chief Justice Taney to the effect that this was "one people and one common country," the matter dropped.

THE London *Athenæum* states that the Trustees of the British Museum have acquired a magnificent hieroglyphic papyrus, containing a recension of the Book of the Dead. It was written for a royal scribe of the name of Ani, who lived under the XIXth Dynasty. The papyrus is quite complete, the first and last vignette having been preserved intact. Mr. Le Page Renouf declares this new text to be of great philological importance. Towards the middle of the papyrus there is a chapter not found complete in any other text. The Trustees of the British Museum have decided to reproduce the whole of this unique papyrus in full colors, with descriptions of the vignette, introduction, etc., for the use of scholars and those interested in Egyptian art and archaeology.

THE death, at Bangor, Wales, on the 21st inst., of Mr. Henry Richard, M. P., removes one of the most conspicuous and most picturesque Welsh figures from the scene of action. Mr. Richard was an intensely earnest advocate of peace, temperance, compulsory education and church dis-establishment. He particularly favored international arbitration as a substitute for war, and his appeals and arguments in its behalf have been made familiar to those in all countries who would sympathise with such a measure. He was born in 1812, the son of a Non-conformist minister, and for some years was himself in charge of a congregation in London. In 1868 he entered Parliament as member for Merthyr Tydvil, and his popularity with his constituents was so great that at only one election,—1880,—did he ever have an opponent. He was, of course, a Liberal in politics, and so thorough a Welshman that at Westminster he was very commonly known as "the Member for Wales."

DR. MARION D. LEARNED of the Johns Hopkins University has recently published in the *American Journal of Philology* the first chapter of "a more elaborate philological treatise" on the Pennsylvania German dialect. He gives an interesting account of the German colonization in Pennsylvania and substantially concludes that Pennsylvania German is a development of the speech of the people of the Rhenish Palatinate, and that it has by no means forfeited its birthright and become a pitiable hybrid of bad German and worse English, but on the contrary, has perpetuated in their pristine vigor the characteristics of its venerable European ancestor, the Rhine Frankish, specifically, Rhine Palatinate, "*Rhein-pfalzisch*."

MY CAPTORS.

L YING asleep at morn, I see
No sweet lips smiling down at me;
No roguish eyes, no tumbled curls
Tossed to low laughter like the merle's,
No cheeks still flushed from slumber; but—
Like Gulliver in Lilliput—
Stirring, I find myself ensnared
By tiny figures, golden-haired,
Whose silken locks have brushed my eyes
Unto half-open, dim surprise;
Whose arms about my neck entwine,—
Whose lips and cheeks encompass mine,
Till—out of Shadow-land thus led
By fairy forms, white garmented,—
From the last bond of sleep set free,
I clasp my darlings unto me.

CHARLES HENRY LUDERS.

REVIEWS.

THE TARIFF AS IT AFFECTS THE WORKSHOP. By an Old Mechanic. Pp. 212. New York: Printed for the Local Issue Company.

SHOEMAKERS have made a notable mark in literature. George Fox and Jacob Böhm are illustrations of the effect of that sedentary vocation in making men think for themselves. This volume shows that the changed conditions of the business through the introduction of machinery, and the division and subdivision of labor, have not deprived it of that benefit to those who engage in it. The author of this thick pamphlet has worked for twenty years at shoemaking, and he has been thinking for himself as to the right national policy for his country. He has not been reading treatises on Political Economy. He has not been puzzling himself over the problems of population and rent and wages. But he has kept his eyes open as to what has been happening in his own country for the last quarter of a century, and he has analyzed the facts of his own experience and that of other workmen in the matter of prices, cost of living and wages. Coming to consider the arguments of the Free Traders with a mind thus stored and prepared, he finds them hollow enough, and he tears them to pieces with a good deal of skill.

Take, for instance, the percentage trick. The workman is told, when he buys a cheap print-dress for his wife, that the manufacturer took 72 per cent. of the cost of that dress out of his wages. "Now look. The duty on cheap prints is five cents per yard, and five is 72 per cent. of seven. Deduct the duty, five cents from seven cents, and two cents remain as the goods, first cost. The inference which follows is that manufacturers ought to buy cotton, build mills, pay for labor, get their profit, and sell calico at two cents per yard. As the cotton costs that before it has been spun, nothing is left for capital, labor and running expenses."

Our author has followed carefully the arguments for Free Trade advanced by its leading advocates, and his replies to them are shrewd enough at times to be witty. He hits off more than a personal collision when he contrasts what Mr. Carlisle says with what Mr. Lowell says of home competition under the Tariff:

MR. CARLISLE.

It is not difficult to understand how a system which prevents competition, and therefore increases prices, may enable an individual who has capital invested in a particular industry to realize profits instead of suffering losses.

MR. LOWELL.

But the tendency of excessive protection which thoughtful men dread the most is that it stimulates an unhealthy home competition.

He well may object that Mr. Lowell evidently does not think Mr. Carlisle a "thoughtful man." But this as he shows is not the only point on which Mr. Lowell contradicts the Free Traders generally; they have been obliged to argue that the Tariff had nothing to do with high wages and the impulse this imparted to immigration,—that this immigration must be traced exclusively to greater political freedom, plenty of land, and other conditions which are independent of legislation. But Mr. Lowell declared the protective system had brought over to us a large "undesirable population," thus tracing the superior condition of American labor to the law. But as our mechanic will object, if Free Trade is to improve so greatly the condition of the American laborer, will we not witness a still greater influx of an "undesirable population" from Europe? He concludes his remarks in these and similar contradictions with a professional bit:

"The foggy condition of these Free-Trade leaders reminds me of a shoemaker named Charley, with whom I once worked. In working sole-leather it must not be very wet or very dry, and to produce the exact condition, it is first wet through and then gradually dried down to the requisite degree of dampness. One foggy morning Charley was seen putting out several pairs which were too wet, and several pairs which were too dry, and being asked why he put out both kinds, he said it was because we were having one of 'those durned curious fogs, which were just moist enough to dampen the dry soles, and just dry enough to take the water out of the wet ones', and he wanted to take advantage of it. The Free-Trade leaders have struck the same kind of fog."

Our author does not stop with the discussion of mere details. He lays down the principle of protection as that which underlies the common school. The community, by collective action and at the public expense, establishes such a school in order to develop the faculties of the children. On the Free Trade principles advocated by Gerrit Smith and Herbert Spencer, it has no business to do so. On the principle advocated by Prof. Sumner, it should leave all that to the care of the parental instinct. But it takes the opinion of neither, and the average Free Trader is of the same opinion as the community, most inconsistently. He ought to believe that if it be the interest of the public to have such schools,

it will be to the profit of private persons to establish them in ample numbers. He does not believe anything of the sort. Now can the principle thus repudiated in the business of education—kicked out of doors in fact by common consent—be reintroduced to govern the rest of our social life? If the community sees that in some other matter it will be a gain to stimulate the energies of the people to useful results, shall it be held back by notions which would annihilate our school system? If private interest has been found insufficient in the one field of social action, how is it to be adequate for everything else? R. E. T.

A HISTORY OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. By Edward Stanwood. Second Edition Revised. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1888.

Mr. Stanford's excellent work, published in 1884, has had added to it an appendix, giving the proceedings in the national conventions of 1888, and their "platforms." It is thus brought down to date, and forms a most convenient and useful volume for consultation as to the data in reference to the election of the Presidents, from 1788 to the present time.

The special value of Mr. Stanwood's book arises from the fact that he is a thoroughly well-informed writer, handling his facts and figures with rare intelligence and judgment, and from the further fact that while he has confined himself strictly to the narrative of what happened and did not happen, he has not failed to give all the essential details, or to make his account perfectly clear. As any one will see, the history of presidential elections in the United States is a history of the parties and public men of the country in the national field, and we get here a view not merely of conventions and their ballots and resolutions, and electoral colleges and their votes, but of "almost every important incident in the domestic and foreign relations of the United States." In dealing with these Mr. Stanwood is very fair; where there is a dispute, he sets forth the case without prejudice to either side, and explains briefly what the dispute involves.

Many of the facts in the book will be new to a large portion of the people, and aside from its use as a handbook for editors and politicians, it would be well if the reading public generally would go through it,—which they may easily do, as it is only a duodecimo of 452 pages. They will find, for instance, that the first "platform" was adopted in 1832 by the convention of "National Republicans" who nominated Mr. Clay for the Presidency. The platform declared that "an adequate protection to American industry is indispensable to the prosperity of the country" (p. 105), and that "a uniform system of internal improvements, sustained and supported by the general government, is calculated to secure, in the highest degree, harmony, the strength and the permanency of the republic" (p. 106). This might settle the minds of those gentlemen who think the Republican party had no parentage, and that the policy of Protection is a modern invention.

AN ICELAND FISHERMAN (*Pêcheur de Island*). A Story of Love on Land and Sea. By Pierre Loti, author of "Lands of Exile," etc. Translated from the French by Clara Cadiot. Pp. 236. New York: William S. Gottsberger.

We opened this book with some curiosity, knowing the sort of fist Frenchmen generally make of an attempt to describe any country or way of life that is not their own, and especially of what Victor Hugo achieved in that way in his "*Hans d'Island*." But the scene of M. "Loti's" story is laid not in Iceland but in Brittany, and his "*Pêcheur d'Island*" is one of those who bear that name because they are engaged in the cod-fishery off the coast of Iceland, and rarely see France in summer time. The story is a sorrowful and yet not a gloomy one. It is lit up by so much true and natural affection, and so full of local beauty, that the tragic death of the two young fishermen,—one sacrificed to French ambitions off the coast of Tong-King, the other never returning home from the fishing expedition on which he starts six days after his wedding,—does not bring to the reader that sense of unrelieved sadness which pessimistic novelists love to convey.

The central interest of the story is the love of the proud and sensitive Yann for a girl his superior in wealth and social position. For two years after their discovery of their mutual affection, he is kept from avowing it by his feeling that he is not the man to marry a fine lady. But her father's death as a bankrupt removes the obstacle, and the story of their brief courtship, merry wedding and early and final separation is well told. Even though the book does not comply with the requirement which Mr. Darwin would have enacted by Act of Parliament, that all novels should end pleasantly, yet it may be read with pleasure by those who sympathize with his wish.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A NEW book by Brugsch Bey, on the Religion and Mythology of the ancient Egyptians has been published by Heinrichs, of Leipzig.

Heinrich Ewald's "Old and New Testament Theology" has been translated into English by Rev. Thomas Goadby, and published by Clark of Edinburgh.

"The Pillars of Society and other plays," by Henrik Ibsen, edited by Havelock Ellis, will be the September volume in the "Camelot Series;" "Poems," by Southey, edited by Sidney R. Thompson in the "Canterbury Poets;" "Life of Bunyan" by Canon Venables, in the "Great Writers." Thomas Whittaker is the American publisher of these series, (New York).

Messrs. Cassell & Co. state that the whole edition of Mr. Stevenson's "Black Arrow" was sold out immediately on publication, and Messrs. Longman say that more than 20,000 copies of Mr. Haggard's "Maiwa's Revenge" was disposed of before the publishing day. There have been very substantial recent sales also of more serious books, for we note a report that Messrs. Chapman & Hall have sold more than 150,000 copies of their shilling edition of Carlyle within the last six months.

Robert Louis Stevenson is quoted as saying "A little while ago the name of Mr. Howells was in every paper coupled with just laudations. And now it is the pleasure of the same journals to pursue him daily with ineffective quips. Here is the obverse and the reverse of that empty and ugly thing called popularity. Will any man suppose it worth the gaining? Must not any man perceive that the reward of Mr. Howells lies in the practice of his fine and solid art, not in the perusal of paragraphs which are conceived in a spirit to-day of ignorant worship, and to-morrow of stupid injustice?"

A new edition of the works of George Borrow is coming out in London,—described as "convenient, popular and inexpensive."

Mr. G. P. Lathrop's "Gettysburg Ode" will be published in pamphlet form about the end of this month. Only portions of it were printed in *Scribner's*.

The Pope Loan Museum, consisting of literary remains and personal relics, recently held in England, was very—even unexpectedly—successful. The catalogue is a valuable piece of bibliography.

"The World and the Kingdom" is the title of the volume of the Bishop Paddock Lectures for 1888. The five discourses of which it consists were preached by Bishop Thompson, of Mississippi. It is published by Thomas Whittaker, of New York.

"Fifty Years Ago," by Walter Besant, to be published immediately by Harper & Bros., is an illustrated account of English life, customs and manners at the time of the accession of Queen Victoria.

Mr. Lowell is, according to the *London Saturday Review*, "the best after-dinner speaker heard in England since the death of Dickens." But the *Review* thinks that in Mr. Lowell's new collection of Essays there is an excess of over familiar illustration.

Mr. William Winter's new volume, to be published in Edinburgh by Mr. Douglass, will contain many poems now printed for the first time. The volume will be entitled "Wanderers."

The next volume of the Great Writers Series will be "Bunyan," by Precentor Venables.

Robert Buchanan has ready a new long poem, partly humorous. The second edition of his "City of Dreams" is almost exhausted.

"Flower Pieces and Other Poems," is the title of a new volume by William Allingham which is almost ready for publication.

"The President's Message," with annotations by R. R. Bowker, is announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons for publication in their "Questions of the Day."

Clarke Russell is a martyr to rheumatism and gout, so that he cannot write his own manuscript. His son is his amanuensis.

Lee and Shepard have in press a volume of historical papers by T. W. Higginson, entitled "Travellers and Outlaws: Episodes in American History."

Constance Gordon-Cumming has been placed in receipt of a pension of £50 a year on the British Civil List, in consideration of her services and merit as a traveller and author.

A movement, in which prominent authors are interested, is on foot in London under the auspices of the Incorporated Society of Authors, to present Mrs. Burnett with some testimonial of their regard and gratitude for taking the initiative in testing in the English courts, at her own risk and expense, a novelist's dramatic rights in his productions.

A Library edition of the novels of the late Edward P. Roe is to be brought out in England.

Mrs. Ross (Duff-Gordon) has in the Murray press a narrative of excursions in Apulia and other parts of southern Italy, called "The Land of Manfred."

Mr. Joseph Pennell is making a leisurely voyage on the lower Thames, from Oxford to London, proposing to treat that territory as he recently treated the Saone—by making a book of sketches out of it.

Mr. Stevenson may find something lacking in the most "Popular Authors" from a literary standpoint, but from the mercantile point of view they can afford to laugh at even such a successful writer as he. H. P. Halsey, for instance, the author of the "Old Sleuth" literature, is said to coin more money from his pen than any other "writer" in America.

There has lately been organized in Paris the "Société de l'Histoire de la Révolution Française." Its objects are to cause a scientific method to be followed in the studies upon the French Revolution; to publish inedited, rare, or original works touching that time; to organize historical lecture courses, and to prepare for the coming centennial celebration. Among the works announced for publication are the "Mémoires inédits de Fournier l'Américain," which will be edited by M. Aulard, the secretary of the society.

Herbert Spencer has been spending the summer with Mr. Grant Allen at Dorking, studying but little, but collecting material for his autobiography.

Under the title "Popular Poets of the Period," Messrs. Griffith, Farran & Co., London, are about to publish in serial form brief biographies and selections from the works of English poets of our time. The editor is Mr. F. A. Heyles, a Brighton journalist. The first number will make its appearance at the end of this month.

"A Society Clown" is the odd title of an Autobiography of George Grossmith, the London actor, to be published by Mr. Arrowsmith. It is believed that Mr. Grossmith, with this appearance of belittling his own calling, means to make a point of the clownishness of London Society, of which he has seen considerable.

The seventh annual report of the Dante Society, whose headquarters are at Cambridge, Mass., announces the approaching publication of Prof. E. A. Fay's "Concordance of the Divina Commedia," at the charge of a lady, one of the members of the Society. Mr. W. C. Lane has prepared the Dante bibliography for the year 1887, which is printed with the report, as was last year that for 1886. He intends at his leisure to bridge the gap between 1886 and the last contributions of Petzholdt. A prize has been awarded for a Dante essay by a student or recent graduate of Harvard, and fresh subjects are announced.

The fourth and concluding volume of Halkett & Long's "Dictionary of Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature" is announced for early publication.

Halifax, N. S., is much elated over the discovery that the late Professor James de Mille, of that place, was the author of the sensational romance recently published in *Harper's Weekly* called "A Strange MS. Found in a Copper Cylinder." The publishers have not formally admitted the authorship we believe, but it seems to be taken for granted that there is no doubt about it.

Edwin Cannan of Balliol College, Oxford, has prepared an "Elementary Political Economy," in which especial attention is given to the discussion of the question of how far the promotion of public welfare by the State is desirable. The book is in hand in London by Henry Frowde & Co.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THEODORE CHILD'S paper on "Limoges and Its Industries" will be the leading article in the October *Harpers*.

"Cressy" is the title of Bret Harte's new serial, begun in the August number of *Macmillan*.

The October *Lippincott* will be a special E. P. Roe number. It will contain the author's paper on "A Native Author called Roe," his last story, called "The Queen of Spades," and a variety of reminiscences.

Among the five or six new weekly papers which have been or are about to be started in London, one of the most promising will concern itself with the interests of South Africa.

Book Prices Current, which was published monthly by Mr. Elliot Stock last year will be issued in quarterly sections hereafter.

Andrew Lang is credited with writing six articles a week for the *London Daily News*, two articles and two reviews for the *Saturday Review*, and two papers for the *St. James's Gazette*, and his income from the three sources is placed as high as \$15,000 a year. It ought to be no less for that amount of work.

Among the elaborate illustrations in General Horace Porter's article on "Railway Passenger Travel," in the September *Scribner's*, will be views inside and out several of the largest railway

stations in this country, rich interiors of the most luxurious type of parlor, sleeping and dining cars, and several English stations. Shirlaw, Broughton, Blum and Woodward are among the artists who have made drawings for this article.

ART NOTES.

TO-DAY, or Monday next, Messrs. Bureau Brothers will ship the bronze statue of Robert Burns, modelled by Charles Calverley for the city of Albany. It is one of the most important pieces of bronze founding ever executed in this country, and demonstrates the ability of Messrs. Bureau Brothers to undertake any work of this kind, however difficult or massive.

The statue is a colossal, seated figure, grand in proportion, but simple, quiet and subdued to the modesty of nature. The costume proper to Burns's time and locality is used, and the homely plaid thrown over the left shoulder and falling to the granite boulder on which the poet is resting, affords, without straining for effect, a statuesque draping arrangement. The pose is admirable in every way, well balanced, dignified, calm, and at the same time thoroughly characteristic. The sculptor has followed the Nasmyth likeness, and has produced a beautiful portrait, the face suggesting the personal charm that Burns's friends enthusiastically attribute to him. The right hand holds an open book, indicating the favorite occupation of an out-door afternoon, but the reading is suspended for the moment, and the eyes are raised to take in, half consciously, some lovely bit of landscape, to be later reproduced in immortal verse.

It was hoped that the statue would be put on exhibition here before sending it away, but as the Caledonian societies of the entire country will be present or represented in Albany on the 30th inst., to assist in the unveiling ceremonies, the statue must also be there at that time, and to meet that appointment it must be forwarded at once.

Apropos of Mr. Whistler, who has recently been mentioned in these columns, he was married at Kensington, on the 11th instant, to Mrs. Beatrice Godwin. The bride was the widow of an architect, George Godwin, who died in January last.

Messrs. Cassell & Co. have recently published a supplement to *The Magazine of Art*, called "Royal Academy Pictures," illustrating fifty-three of the principal pictures and sculptures of this year's gallery. With the exception of the introduction, there is no letter-press. The plates are photographic reproductions from the originals.

Three successful Boston artists are daughters of distinguished Unitarian clergymen of that city, their respective fathers being Rev. C. A. Bartol, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, and Rev. Edward Everett Hale. It is worthy of note that each of these ladies has painted the best portrait of her father extant. That of the late Rev. Mr. Clarke has been finished since his demise, and will be exhibited in the early autumn.

Rev. Charles G. Ames, the incumbent of the Spring Garden Unitarian Church of this city, also has an artist daughter, and it will be remembered that Rev. Doctor Furness's son William, was, at the time of his death, the leading artist of this community.

American art-students, looking forward, as most of them do to a course of study in Paris, should take timely note of the fact that the directors of the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* have prescribed a knowledge of the French language as one of the requisites for admission. This is a requirement so self-evidently necessary that students should recognize it themselves. To seek instruction without being able to understand the teachers looks like downright absurdity, but, all the same, so many students have been guilty of it that masters of the *Beaux Arts* have been obliged to complain of the embarrassments and waste of time occasioned thereby. The rule has therefore been adopted that future applicants must understand French to begin with, and students already in the schools who cannot speak French must devote a certain part of their precious time to the study of that language.

There is a certain sort of satisfaction in learning that the over-reaching owner of the Millet homestead at Barbison, in the Forest of Fontainebleau, who recently demanded \$6,500 for the property, cannot now sell it for \$1,500. The American subscribers to the Millet fund offered up to \$4,000 for the place, but could not buy it. Now that they have abandoned their design, it falls back to its value as a poor little peasant cottage, probably about \$1,000. The sordid proprietor, eager to speculate on the artist's fame, refused to let the property be conveyed to Madame Millet as a home for the family, unless paid six prices for it. As the home of the great painter's family, it was really worth a considerable sum; as it is not to be their house, it is worth very little.

The South Kensington Museum has been enriched by the gift of the collection of John Constable's works, until now in the pos-

session of the Constable family. The collection consists of a large number of studies of value as illustrating his methods and the range of his work, together with several important pictures in oil and a few water colors. There are also several engravings and drawings for engravings which are probably in part the work of David Lucas, though, artistically speaking, they belong to Constable.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A QUESTION as to the adulteration of wines has been exciting a great deal of feeling among wine merchants and exporters of Paris. The Academy of Medicine has been holding a series of special sessions to inquire into the hygienic effects of the practice of adding sulphate of lime to wines. This addition causes quick fermentation and gives a brighter and more permanent color. The practice is known as "plastering," and has arisen to prominence since the production of wine in the celebrated districts fell off and dealers have had recourse to inferior grades. The decision rendered by the Academy was adverse to the practice, on the ground of its tendency to promote functional diseases.

The official statistics for the city of Berlin in regard to the operation of the compulsory sick insurance laws, have just been published. The wages of all employees are computed officially, and a certain per cent deducted which must be paid for the support of the organization fund. According to the statistics, nearly every laborer in Berlin is actively enrolled, the number of organizations is 63, number of members 237,257. In this number 63,907 cases of sickness occurred in 1887; deaths 2,523. The public hospitals are excellent in appointments, and are attended by the most eminent physicians.

The Canadian Institute has sent out circulars inviting co-operation in an effort to collect data respecting the political and social institutions, the customs, ceremonies, beliefs, pursuits, modes of living, habits, exchange, and the devolution of property and office which obtain among the Indian peoples of the Dominion. As in the United States, there is danger of the opportunity of collecting and testing the facts relating to these traits soon passing away. Contributions to the philology of the Indian tongues and additions to their folk- or myth-lore will also be welcomed. The schedule of inquiries embraces sixteen classes of facts, under which a more minute amplification in detail is suggested.

A paper read before the Glasgow Institution of Naval Architects on the material best suited for propeller blades expresses the opinion that the corrosion or pitting, which shortens the life of steel blades to four years, takes place at one particular part, on the idle side of the blades, and is occasioned by the sucking tendency caused by the blades always working in the same direction, and thus in time drawing out of the steel the particles or molecules which have not sufficient affinity in themselves to hold together as corrosion goes on. No efficient remedy has previously been found for this. A recent invention which is intended to meet the case consists in a coating of copper united to the casting, this being effected by the copper plate, properly bent to shape, being placed in and forming part of the mould, into which the iron or steel is then poured, with the result that the copper is firmly united by fusion to the iron or steel face. The patent covers all anti-corrosive metals, several of which are now undergoing tests to ascertain the most suitable for this purpose.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

POEMS: PATRIOTIC, RELIGIOUS, MISCELLANEOUS. By ABRAM J. RYAN, (Father Ryan), 12th Edition. Pp. 456. Baltimore: The Baltimore Publishing Company.

THE ELECT LADY. By George Macdonald. Pp. 345. Paper, \$0.50. (Appleton's Town and Country Library.) New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE JOLLY PARISIENNES, and OTHER NOVELETTES. By Emile Zola. Translated by George D. Cox. Pp. 332. \$0.75. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

THE SCIENTIFIC MOVEMENT AND LITERATURE.

[From Prof. Edward Dowden's "Studies in Literature."]

ANY inquiry at the present day into the relations of modern scientific thought with literature must in great part be guided by hints, signs and pressages. The time has not yet come when it may be possible to perceive in complete outline the significance of science for the imagination and the emotions of men, but that the significance is large and deep we cannot doubt. To ascertain and communicate facts is the object of science; to quicken our life into a higher consciousness through the feelings is the function of art. But though knowing and feeling are not identical, and a fact expressed in terms of feeling affects us as other than the same fact expressed in terms of knowing, yet our emotions rest on and are controlled by our knowledge. Whatever modifies our intellectual conceptions powerfully, in due time affects art powerfully. With its exquisite sensibilities,

indifferent to nothing far off or near which can exalt a joy, or render pain more keen or prolonged, art is aroused by every discovery of new fact, every modification of old theory, which in open or occult ways can enter into connection with human emotion. In the history of the past of our globe, and the remote history of the human race, what are the chief inspiring ideas for literature? One, which is perhaps the most important idea of the scientific movement, receives here a striking illustration—the idea of the relative as opposed to the absolute; secondly, we may note the idea of heredity; thirdly, the idea of human progress, itself subordinate to the more comprehensive doctrine of evolution.

In harmony with this feeling for the historically relative, and also with the idea of progress, allowing as it does a right in its own place to each portion of the past, a poetry has appeared which, while remaining truly poetry partakes of the critical, we might almost say the scientific spirit with reference to past developments of the race, remote civilizations and extinct religious faiths. The romantic poetry, to which things mediæval were so interesting, has thus been taken in and enclosed by a poetry which thinks nothing alien that is human, and interests itself in every age and every land, constituting thus a kind of imaginative criticism of religions, races, and civilizations.

DRIFT.

A NEWS report in the New York *Tribune* says: The workingmen of Kearny, N. J., are organizing for Harrison and Morton and Protection. Several thousand hands are employed in the Clark and Mile-end Mills, and there are many mechanics, machinists and other workmen living in the town. Hitherto there has been a strong Democratic sentiment in the place. It is said that the Republicans there are now organizing for the first time. The Peter Hauck Association, named after the brewer, had complete sway until last week. Then a young cotton spinner, an Englishman, started a club among his fellow operators. He wanted only forty names to start with, but he had one hundred at the end of the week. Of this number forty had been members of the Hauck Association, and had always voted the Democratic ticket. Most of the members of the new association will throw their first votes next November, and almost all are foreign born. It is intended now to increase the club's membership to 200. To-night the election of officers will be held, and plans adopted for raising money for obtaining campaign suits and flags.

This cotton spinner, who started the club, comes from Preston, Lancashire, England. He has been here six years and now earns from \$12 to \$14 a week. He shows his Democratic friends a paper which his brother sends him from Preston, giving the wages paid and the cost of living there. His brother wrote to him recently that at Preston, where there are about seventy mills, some employing 3,000 hands, some of the men asked for an advance in wages of 5 per cent. The bosses and the men had a conference and the bosses refused to make the advance, but promised them an advance of 10 per cent. after President Cleveland was reelected.

"I wrote to my brother," said the spinner, "that he would better come over here, because Cleveland was not going to be reelected. Why, I earned about \$7 a week in Preston, and could not put anything aside. But in Kearny I earn twice as much, and with rents and provisions as cheap as in the old place, I have half of my wages left for clothing and luxuries. Coal is higher than in England, but that is because higher wages are paid to colliers. The drivers of coal carts, for example, get perhaps \$2 a day here, as against 80 cents or \$1 in the old country. Some of our card-room operators came from Preston. There they got from \$4.50 to \$8 a week. Here they earn from \$9 to \$15. They know that England is trying to work off her surplus products, and they will show that at the polls. If the Republican party in New Jersey works half as hard as we 'foreigners' will, Cleveland will lose the State on the issue of Protection against Free Trade."

TWENTY YEARS.

Down on the ancient wharf, the sand, I sit, with a new comer chatting:

He shipp'd as green-hand boy, and sail'd away (took some sudden vehement notion);

Since, twenty years and more have circled round and round, While he the globe was circling round and round,—and now returns:

How changed the place—all the old landmarks gone—the parents dead;

(Yes, he comes back to lay in port for good—to settle—has a well-filled purse—no spot will do but this;)

The little boat that scull'd him from the sloop, now held in leash I see,

I hear the slapping waves, the restless keel, and rocking in the sand.

I see the sailor kit, the canvas bag, the great box bound with brass,

I scan the face all berry-brown and bearded—the stout, strong frame,

Dress'd in its russet suit of good Scotch cloth;

(Then what the told-out story of those twenty years? What of the future?)

—Walt Whitman, in the *Magazine of Art* for September.

The "Fire Rescue Exhibition" closed in London on the 4th inst. The contents of the exhibition were divided into three classes: (1) appliances for preventing fires, including fire-proof cements and chemicals; (2) appliances for extinguishing incipient fires, including different kinds of hand grenades and domestic fire-engines; (3) appliances for escape from burning buildings. The third class was by far the largest class and the most interesting. Among fire alarms exhibited was one which rings automatically, being set off by the expansion of the air at the top of the room in which

the fire occurs. A committee of experienced firemen are to draw up a report for publication, pronouncing on the value of the different contrivances exhibited.

The Protective party having lately come into power in the Swedish Diet, a large number of important changes have been made in the custom duties, greatly increasing them, and thus inaugurating what is spoken of there as the "new system." After imposing a high duty on breadstuffs early in this year, the entire tariff was revised, the late changes coming into effect on July 1, 1888.

Switzerland has now followed the example of the other civilized nations of the world in adopting a law for the protection of inventions. As this legislation contains several new and extremely interesting provisions, it cannot go into effect until it has been decided whether a submission to the people will be demanded by the petitions of 30,000 voters, and, in the latter case, until it has been approved by a majority of voters. A period of at least three months will be necessary for fulfilling these formalities. It will be particularly noticeable to persons interested in the subject that only material objects and not processes are protected by this law. This feature is said to be due to the efforts of the manufacturers of aniline colors and chemicals whose interests would be injuriously affected by a law as comprehensive as that of the United States, for instance, which protects "useful arts" and "compositions of matter," as well as tools and machines.

For two months General Harrison has been receiving delegations and making open-air addresses in Indianapolis. Nearly every day he has spoken at least once, and oftener twice, to the throngs of Republicans who have visited the city to pay their respects to him. His addresses have been cordial, unaffected and sententious, and have shown him to be a statesman of sound judgment, versatile talent and original power. He has not evaded any question of the day, has not spoken ambiguously on any subject, and has succeeded every time in making a favorable impression upon his audiences. To deliver as many as eighty speeches without being charged with a single error of judgment is a remarkable achievement. A great impulse has been given to the canvass in Indiana and throughout the Union. General Harrison has earned the vacation which he now finds it necessary to take, in order that he may recover from the arduous labors of his canvass. —N. Y. *Tribune*.

A recent strike in probably the largest match factory in the world, Bryant & May of London, has brought out some important facts in relation to the meagre wages of the matchmakers and irritation in respect to rules. The condition of these girls is sad enough, but we do not propose to dwell on that phase of the question. The London Trades Council, consisting of well known men, took this matter up and in a published report says:

"The moral outcome of the dispute, however, will be poor indeed unless the matchmakers and all of us keep in view the labor question as a whole. It does not rest in a contest with Bryant & May or any single firm.

"There is a line of cheapness below which nothing but degradation to the workers is the result, without advantage to the consumers, as may be realized by the ridiculously low prices at which, for example, matches are now sold. The insatiable demand for the lowest prices, irrespective of methods or consequences, is the curse of modern industrial life.

"The entire community must bear its share of the odium if in this rush it drives employers to drive their workers. Much might be done by a healthy public determination to encourage native production in preference to so-called cheap importations."

Dr. Schweinfurth appeals to the East African Association to assist in sending an expedition for the relief of Emin Bey. He promises certain success for the expedition and says it will open to Germany the command of the trade of the Soudan. Dr. Schweinfurth wants 500,000 marks and that amount will probably be obtained by public subscription. The emperor favors and will protect such an expedition. —*Berlin Dispatch*.

It is believed here (Berlin) that before the end of the year Emperor William will have changed the roster of the entire German army. He is removing generals to the retired list and decapitating subordinate officers at an astonishing rate. One day this week the Emperor galloped to the Hussar barracks at Potsdam at 5 o'clock in the morning, caused a general alarm to be sounded and turned all troops from their beds to check a supposed invasion of the enemy from Spandau. Some of the superior officers were slow in turning out, and were punished in consequence. The Emperor is testing his army by some surprising device of this kind every day. —*Special to New York World*.

A Washington despatch to the *Hartford Courant* says: "Just complaint is being made of the defacement of the marble pillars of the capitol by the custom of draping the exteriors of public buildings when public men die. It takes about 5,000 yards of calico and costs about \$500 to drape the exterior of the capitol, and the calico used once is never fit for use again. The black cloth works great injury to the marble walls and pillars. The dye transfers itself to the marble, and the stain is difficult to remove. Two or three years ago Congress appropriated four or five thousand dollars to have the exterior of the capitol cleaned. It is all streaked again."

ONE COLD IS SOMETIMES CONTRACTED ON TOP OF ANOTHER, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of Pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cold, or any Throat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

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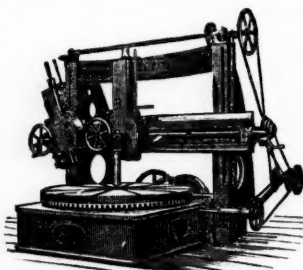
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